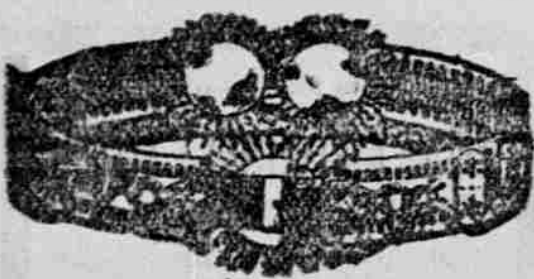




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AMERICAN PLANTERS WANT LAND TO PLANT

Editor Advertiser: My notice has been called to a statement made in your paper of late date that Secretary Atkinson is to be appointed president of a Board of Immigration and that he believes white labor could and should be the backbone of the country. If the government is really and truly anxious to get a white population here why does it close the only door to such a result by keeping agricultural lands away from actual settlers and handing them over to corporations that employ the cheapest and lowest of mankind to work them. The question has been argued pro and con since the matter has been taken up by men here in Kau, men who stand ready to prove that if the government and plantation will meet them half way, the question of American settlers can and will be solved. The plantations now lease these government lands at a nominal figure and release it to Japs or other aliens who cultivate it on shares, the plantations making advances up to a certain safe point. Now, so far as the Settlement Association of Kau is concerned they are willing and, in fact, desirous of planting the land, should they obtain it, to cane, under the same kind of an agreement as is now made with the Japs and are ready and willing to enter into an equitable arrangement with the plantation in which they will agree to plant every acre, suitable for cane, that the plantation may desire and, if they ask any advances, will only ask as much as is now allowed the Japs. The plantation will get as much, if not more, out of the Americans' cane as they now do out of the Japs, while the Territory will get good bona-fide settlers. All moneys made by settlers will be spent here to improve the lands and will be spent in the Territory, while, in case of Jap planters, they leave the land impoverished and send every cent out of the country. Witness, the successful Jap planter at Pahala who made so much money out of leased government land that he gave \$1000 to his government to help fight the Russians, according to one of the late Honolulu papers. Is there, I ask you, any good reason why the plantation should object to such an agreement? The H. S. P. Co. of this place, leases the land of Kaunamau, which contains 2800 acres, for \$600 a year. The Association wants to take up 2000 acres of this land, which at a valuation of \$20 per acre would be \$40,000, and the homesteads paying an interest of 8 per cent. would give the government \$3200, or \$2600 more than they now receive. "Kaalike" would do the same and with the taxable improvements the gain to the Territory, from these two lands, would be about \$6000, and this on one plantation and a small one at that. Now allowing that the twenty-two plantations on this island had as many homesteads and most of them could accommodate more, there would be about \$130,000 income to the island that is now lost and all this without any endangering of plantation interests. This is not a pipe dream, as the letters received by the Association from other parts of the Territory will attest. If the sugar corporations will look this matter straight in the face, they will see that such a move is to their interests and to those of the Territory as well. If they will make the advances above mentioned, they will have, as security, not only the cane, which is all the planters today give, but will also have the fee simple land of the homesteader. So, look at it as you may, it only figures out one way: it will bring settlers, they can make money, the plantations will have around them good reliable American planters and will not have to bother themselves about the labor question and will not have to stand the expense of lunas, all money made from these lands will stay here, the country places will eventually be country homes of successful American sugar planters and not aliens who care only for the country for what they can squeeze out of it. Give the settlement associations a show and if they don't succeed put the blame where it belongs. But they will succeed.

Waiohinu, Kau, May 17, 1905.

F. C. EATON.

TIN DISCOVERED IN ALASKA

The Northern Territory May Prove a Source of Supply for United States.

We make more tin plate than any other country in the world, and it grieves our manufacturers that we have to import every pound of the metal we use. The geological survey has ransacked the country for tin deposits, and many a prospector in the field looking for gold has kept a sharp eye open for indications of tin. Traces of it have been found in various parts of our domain south of Canada, but it has not been discovered in paying quantities, states the New York Sun.

Hopes were high in 1902, when it was reported that tin had been discovered near Cape York, Alaska, the bit of territory that juts out into Behring sea and from whose shores the mountains of Siberia are in view. We do not know yet whether we can depend upon this region to supply any large part of our needs, but the studies of the geological survey are somewhat encouraging. There is a prospect that we may yet bless Alaska for supplying us with important quantities of the metal.

The geological survey has shown that tin is irregularly distributed through an area of about 450 square miles in the Cape York region. Tin ore was discovered in the fall of 1901 on Buck creek, which is to-day the center of tin placer mining activities.

It is placer tin found in the gravels of the creek which vary in thickness from four inches to five feet. Several tons of the ore has thus far been shipped to the states, and last summer mining companies were exploiting claims on the creek.

Placer tin has also been found on the Anikovich river and Buhner creek, but last summer workings on these streams were abandoned, as tin was not found in paying quantities.

Lode tin has been found by the geological survey at Lost river and Cape mountain, but it is not yet known whether this discovery will prove to be of commercial importance.

This is our most northern mining region, and it has some disadvantages. It is utterly without timber and can be reached by ocean steamers from June to the end of October. Harbor facilities are poor and all supplies and wages are high.

On the other hand the construction of railroads and wagon roads will not be difficult or costly, and freight rates to Puget sound should be low, as the fleet of ocean steamers running to Nome return empty. More tin deposits must be discovered if its mining is to assume large importance, but if the tin is there in large quantities it will be found and it is fair to say that the discoveries thus far encourage careful and systematic prospecting.

The Grand Servants.

Among the simple people of Woodstock, the beautiful old village in front of Blenheim palace, the duke of Marlborough's historic country seat, the duchess, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, is held in high regard. One day she called on an old woman and chatted with her for half an hour. The hostess at first was much flustered, but the kindly manner of her visitor soon put them on friendly terms. As she was about to leave, the duchess said: "Now, Granny, I hope you won't be afraid of me next time I call." The old woman hastened to reply: "Oh, your grace, I wouldn't be afraid of you at all any more if 'twan't for them grand servants as comes wi' you."—Chicago Chronicle.

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